

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

Mr. Stanton's Great Speech.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, the incomparable Secretary of War during the greater part of the Rebellion, has taken the stump as an active Republican in favor of the election of the Chicago nominee. His speech delivered in Stenboville was a masterly effort, and we think will well repay a careful reading. It will be found on the third page of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-day. In it the responsibility of the war and the terrible results which have followed it are laid upon the shoulders of those who in justice ought to bear them. With great clearness the Secretary shows how the Democracy and the Democratic allies in the Southern States are the only men whom the nation must blame for all its desolated hearthstones and burdensome public debt. He well says:—

"For every life lost, every drop of blood spilled, for every dollar expended, every soul enslaved, and every cent of tax collected, the slaveholding aristocracy is responsible, together with their sympathizers in the Northern and Western States, who urged them to hold out and carry on the war until they could obtain the control of the Government at the next Presidential election."

To every thinking man this is clear. When the Democracy cry about the evils of the present condition of the country, let the Republicans reply, "We have to thank you for it." When the Democracy say, "Look at the heavy taxation now imposed," let the reply go forth, "You are responsible; your acts and your declarations of sympathy have caused this oppression." Without gloves the Secretary puts the truth home to them, and it must carry with it conviction.

After stating the responsibility of the Republican party, the orator goes on to show the qualifications of General Grant for the Presidency, the high merit which should receive recognition as high as itself. He well asks what objection can there be to our great commander being our civil leader, and states there is but one class of men who are likely to oppose him.

"Why, then, again I ask, should he not receive your support? What reason has any man to give for withholding it? If there be among you any man who would hide from the boy the market that his father carried at Waterloo or Vicksburg, or the man who would write at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who would blot from the pages of history the story of those great achievements at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, at Richmond, and Appomattox Court House, let such a man draw black lines around the pages and write across them: 'I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant.' This is the only class who can be found who will oppose the General. We care not what professions he may make, what assertions of loyalty or devotion he may indulge in, the man who favors Seymour and opposes Grant, desires in his heart to take the musket of the soldier's father from the soldier's son. There can be no halting between two opinions. Either the citizen is a defender of the Peace Democracy, a suttler of the war record of the North, a contemner of the soldier, and one who desires to condemn him for his action in subduing the Rebellion, or else he is one who will reward our veterans, recognize in them the great saviors of our country, and reward each of them by rewarding their chief. There is a fine which separates. On one side or the other each must stand. On which side does the loyal citizen desire to be found?"

Mr. Stanton reviewed the New York Convention. After stating the claims which should elevate the one candidate, he showed the demerits which should exclude the other. He spoke of the cry of taxation, and very eloquently showed how it had been the keynote of the Democracy since the first outbreak of the war:—

"But this song of hard taxes is familiar to the public ear. It has been sung on a harp of a thousand strings at every stage of the war. Before the war actually broke out, and while it was imminent, we were told, 'Don't resist taxation; let the Union be dissolved, for if you resist there may be heavy taxes and bloodshed.' Who does not remember that cry going through the land against the Government? It rose to a howl at Hill Run. We were then told that a heavy debt had been incurred, and many lives lost. 'Stop the war at once!' it rung. The highest notes at Atlanta when the war was declared a failure, and the cessation of hostilities was demanded. It croaked through the Wilderness at the heels of Grant. At every step we were told that the daily expenses exceeded millions, and countless thousands of lives were lost, until it subsided to a whimper at Savannah, when Sherman sent twenty-five thousand bales of captured cotton to Mr. Lincoln, and it was choked to silence at Appomattox Court House."

These eloquent words should be forced upon the attention of all the people. The cry of taxation was the battle-cry of the Democracy throughout the war; it is their battle-cry still. As by the glorious victories of the campaign in the field that cry was stifled, so by the corresponding glorious victory of this civic campaign will it be forever hushed now. The speech by the ex-Secretary is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the campaign, and makes our people yet more eager to hear him when he comes among us, as we understand he shortly will.

REMARKS FOR THE VETERANS.—We are heartily glad to see that active steps are being taken towards the proper accommodation of the war veterans who will be with us next week. Elsewhere in our paper will be found an account of a meeting of citizens, which when they appeal through their committees to the loyal community of Philadelphia, that community, which of all others is most noted for its hospitality, whose reputation is national, will meet with such a response as will recall the days when the Volunteer and Cooper Shop Saloons made us renowned for generous courtesies.

The Question of Finance in a New Light.

The assertion is constantly being made, even by well-informed men, that the holders of the national bonds bought them far below par, for a depreciated currency, and that there is no justice which requires that we should pay them in any other money than that with which they became our creditors. On this subject the Atlantic Monthly, in a suggestive article, gives some figures and thoughts which repay attention. It says:—

"It is a fact that gold or its equivalent was not given for most of the bonds of the United States. Of the whole amount of our national loans, there is reason to believe that two thousand millions were taken by the following classes, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. Includes Mortgages (\$300,000,000), Savings Banks (\$20,000,000), Officers and Soldiers (\$100,000,000), Ship owners (\$100,000,000), Owners of horses, mules, and stores, early in the war (\$300,000,000).

"If this be so, two thirds of the loans were taken by men who gave either gold or gold values for their securities. Now, if these hypotheses be true, which we see no reason to doubt, then the sum mentioned was taken in the equivalent of gold. A moment's thought will show this. The mortgages held at the beginning of the war were bought with gold. They were paid off under the Legal-tender act in greenbacks, and the greenbacks invested in the bonds. The same is true of the banks in 1861-2, while the soldiers, ship-owners, and contractors, at the commencement of the war, before the currency was depreciated, took it at par and bought bonds. Thus it will be seen that, both in reason and honor, we should pay these holders of bonds with the equivalent of what they loaned the Government—with gold. If all the arguments in favor of repudiation and dishonesty have no better foundation than this one, those who favor the Democratic plan of financing had better lay aside all claims to reason and base their action on—

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That we shall take with us the power, And we shall keep who can."

The Spirit of John Brown.

The Age this morning again refers to the infamous Democratic slander on General Hector Tyndale. But it imagines that it has done the case ample justice by stating that "both these papers deny the accuracy of the statement," referring to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and THE EVENING BULLETIN. It may be that the Age people cannot comprehend the meaning of plain words; that they see no difference between a simple statement on our part that we believe a charge to be unfounded, and the explicit denial of that charge by direct authority of the person involved. But while the Age, detected in the very act of giving currency to a bold-faced falsehood, and in the equally discreditable act of attempting to fasten the responsibility for that falsehood where it knew the responsibility did not belong, satisfies its conscience with a half-way apology for its petty partisan trick, it attempts to bolster up the charge in a way that displays its "entire disbelief in its truthfulness. No proof is brought forward to substantiate the slander which, by authority of General Tyndale, we have explicitly denied. The Age hopes to injure a gallant soldier and honorable Christian gentleman by raking up the words employed by the committee by whom General Tyndale was informed of his nomination for the office of Mayor:—

"Your early struggles in the cause of the oppressed, when contumely and insult were your reward, are not forgotten now that these once despised principles are successful. In your heart John Brown's spirit early found a lodgment, and in you it still goes marching on."

It also asserts that "the radical journals did much to discredit it when, on the nomination of General Tyndale, they formally introduced him to the public as a disciple of old John Brown." By such a slender thread of proofs as this, the Age hopes to create the impression on the part of its readers that General Tyndale, in his own private parlor, pointed to the portrait of John Brown and emphatically remarked:—"That man was a better man than Jesus Christ!" The utter desperation of a desperate cause could not be more pointedly illustrated than by this weak exhibition of ridiculous and slanderous sophistry.

The committee by whom General Tyndale was informed of his nomination truthfully declared that "in his heart John Brown's spirit early found a lodgment, and in him it still goes marching on." The only difference between General Tyndale and the great body of the American people consists in the fact that the former became enlisted in the cause of the oppressed at a day when "contumely and insult" were his sole rewards, while it was not until the Southern Democracy had assailed the nation with traitorous hands, that the united North marched to victory on a hundred bloody fields, with these words for their battle-cry:—

"John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on!"

This was the spirit of the war for the Union, and the noble deeds that were done in Vermont and Maine show that it is not yet extinct. General Tyndale is thoroughly imbued with this spirit, the Republican party of the city and State are still inspired by it, the great loyal party of the nation embodies it in all its length and breadth. The soul of John Brown is the soul of progress, of truth, of justice, of earnest antipathy to wrong, of heroic devotion to the right. The man himself was a fanatic—a madman, rather—but in his feeble intellect the spirit of truth and justice found a lodgment and so worked upon it that he was prompted to a rash and criminal act which cost him his life. But the spirit which impelled him did not perish with him, and when treason became the inspiration of the Southern Democracy, the "John Brown song" arose in response from every hamlet in the land. With the stirring strain upon their lips the army of the Union, led by General Grant, swept over the South; and now again, with the same refrain for our watch word, and the same great soldier for our leader, we are sweeping over the land, from Lakes to Gulf, from Ocean to

Ocean, and when the column of the Union has passed, the last slumbering fires of Rebellion, the last faint vestiges of human bondage, will be crushed and smothered forever!

A Contrast.

One of the choicest gifts of genius is the discernment of the good and the true. An unfeeling instinct directs it right, and the sophisms of inferior minds fall before it as of old; the magic forms of enchantment dissolved at the touch of the weapon of the stainless knight. Such a genius was ripening to maturity in the brain and soul of young Withrop, when he fell as one of the first victims to that unholy Rebellion, which politicians, silly as well as sinful, are striving to rekindle in our midst. In describing, with ecstasy those delicious mineral springs of the Rocky Mountains, which will at some future day become the gathering places of the nations seeking relaxation, health, and pleasure, he exclaimed as a fitting climax of admiration:—"Champagne to that! more justly a satyr to Hyperion; a stage-moon to Luna herself; a Democratic platform to the Declaration of Independence! Anything crude, base, and sham to anything fine, fresh, and true."

Both witty and wise were these words of the patriot, who offered his young life and brilliant hopes for the salvation of the land he dearly loved. On the battle-field did the principles for which he died find a glorious triumph, but the struggle is again renewed in a new field of action, and another Democratic platform, "crude, base, and sham," is offered to us with the stale pretense that its worn-out, shabby falsehoods are still "fine, fresh, and true."

If any evidence were needed to prove how poorly the Rebels are reconstructed, their conduct towards the enfranchised freedmen would furnish it. One day they violate Constitutions and laws by ejecting colored legislators, and yet on another they encourage colored men to seek office and vote for them. They organize Ku-Klux Klans to terrify, persecute, and kill all colored men whom they cannot overawe, and yet they do not hesitate to declare in some of their formal political manifestoes that they will respect and maintain all the rights of every negro who votes the Democratic ticket. Where power can be gained by open and undignified antagonism to the freedman, he is denounced in the most unmeasured terms; but where freedmen's votes are essential to success they are courted, flattered, feasted, and caressed by the proudest secession dukes and dames. At a meeting in a Southern State, held not long ago, a Rebel speaker made an earnest effort to win the votes of colored men who hung around the outskirts of his audience, and yet as he left the stand he remarked to his Democratic associates, "sooner or later we must exterminate the negroes." Efforts are even now being made to secure a sufficient supply of arms to drive Republican freedmen from the polls in the districts where they cannot be deceived. The men capable of such criminal duplicity in their treatment of the negro will act with no better faith in their intercourse with the loyal white men of the country.

The School of Design for Women.

The Philadelphia School of Design for Women is an institution which is performing an excellent and important work in a modest and unobtrusive way, and the public generally are too little acquainted with its objects and aims. To furnish women with honorable and remunerative employments, so that they can earn their own living, and place themselves in positions of independence towards the world at large, is one of the great social problems of the day. The difficulty under which women labor in obtaining good wages for their work, or in obtaining work at all that will enable them to earn a subsistence, is at the bottom of the so-called women's rights movement and it is of far more real importance than the suffrage question and other points of discussion which that movement has given rise to. No one who will give the subject a moment's reflection can fail to understand how much the cause of virtue and morality would be benefited if women were more generally educated to earn their own living, provided with employment suited to their tastes and abilities and supported by the voice of society in the idea that it is just as honorable for a woman to assist herself by the work of her hands as it is for a man to earn his living by labor, whether mental or physical.

The School of Design for Women is a step towards accomplishing this great end. The refined and elegant tastes of women make the field of art one in which they can enter with more effect than in many others, and if women, as a rule, fall below their masculine competitors, it is to be attributed, we think, to a want of systematic preparatory training rather than to any deficiency in ability. It is a common mistake with many intelligent persons that a strong natural talent is necessary for any success in the way of delineative art. It is doubtless true that such talent is required to make a competent practitioner in the higher grades of art, but there is a latent artistic taste in the mind of most, every one, which only requires to be educated and developed to produce results in the highest degree satisfactory. In fact, the mechanical part of art—if we may be allowed the expression—can be learned by almost any one. Thousands of young ladies are taught music and become fair performers without developing any very remarkable genius for the science of harmony; and there is no good reason why they cannot obtain an equal amount of proficiency with the pencil and burin. Art, too, has an advantage over many of the employments which women now engage in, from the fact that the remuneration for art-work, in the great majority of cases, is determined by the merits and not by the sex of the artist, and women can obtain as good wages as men if they are equally as capable. These are our ideas on the subject of art education, and we believe that they are essentially those of the managers of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. Experience, observation, and acquaintance with more than one graduate of that institution have confirmed us in the impression that women of ordinary intelligence and industry, who may be deficient in genius, but who are endowed with a spirit of perseverance and a determination to accomplish something, can and do succeed as designers, engravers, photograph colorists, and in similar employments, not to speak of artists in the more generally understood sense of the word.

The system of education of the School of Design begins with the simplest elements, and leads by degrees to the more difficult complications of lines and figures, and as the natural tastes of the pupil are developed she advances to landscape and figure painting, modelling, etc. The collection of casts belonging to the institution is very complete, and it includes most of the famous statues of antiquity, which have never been surpassed as models of beauty by the best efforts of modern art. There is also an excellent assortment of architectural models, paintings from nature of fruits and flowers, and other similar objects, which are set before the students as they become sufficiently advanced to deal with them.

The academic year of the School of Design for Women commenced on the 14th Inst., and in addition to the annual course of studies arrangements have been made for an interesting and comprehensive series of lectures, on every Friday from the 15th of September to the 4th of December, Professor T. C. Porter will lecture on "Structural Beauty," and under this general title he will discuss vegetable cells and tissues, germination and growth; the root and its different forms; the stem; branches and buds; the leaf, and morphology of leaves and phylloxy; inflorescence; and the vegetable kingdom and laws of classification. On December 11 there will be an examination of the whole class on the subjects of the lectures.

Dr. A. B. Thomas will deliver twelve lectures on the human form on Wednesdays, from September 23 to December 9. On the 15th of December the class will be examined on the subjects discussed by Dr. Thomas. Professor Braidwood on Thursdays, October 8, November 12, December 10, January 14, and February 11, will lecture on the social status of women in connection with the objects of Schools of Design for Women; science in the decoration of our homes; the characteristics of historic ornament; color practically considered, and the fundamental ideas in the morphology of decorative design.

The public will be admitted to these lectures by applying for tickets of admission at the School of Design, North Penn Square; and we commend them to the attention of our citizens as likely to be interesting to an instructive, as well as affording opportunities for finding out something with regard to the objects of the school, and the very thorough system of training which is practised there.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Theatre. At the Arch the Richmond Opera Troupe will make their last appearance this evening in the opera of the Rose of Castile. On Monday the regular company of the Theatre will commence operations, and the week will be devoted to standard comedy performances. On Monday evening Wives as They Were will be given, when Mr. A. Beverly will appear as "Bill" Williams Dorrien; on Tuesday, The Jealous Wife; on Wednesday, The Rivals; on Thursday, The School for Scandal; on Friday, Leap Year; and on Saturday, The Belle's Stratagem. At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Adams will conclude his engagement this evening, and will appear as Richard in "The Merchant of Venice."

On Monday Mrs. F. W. Lander will commence an engagement of twelve nights, during which she will appear as "Mrs. Mary Stuart," "Lady Macbeth," "Marie Antoinette," and "Lady Teazle." At the Chesnut the final performance of the White Swan will be given this evening, and then the beautiful spectacle will disappear from view, to be seen no more in this locality. On Monday, however, will be produced a new and beautiful spectacle, which will gratify those who particularly admire this style of entertainment. At the American an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening. At Hooley's Opera House Joe Kimmet, Cool White, Sheridan, Mack, and other talented performers appear every evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON square, will preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

REV. J. M. W. O. R. M. REV. DE. MARCH will preach on this subject to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the GLENVIEW CHURCH, 12th and Chestnut streets, below Spruce. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTIETH STREET, above Walnut, Rev. L. P. HORNBEGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. School at 2 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTY-NINTH and CHESTNUT streets, to-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. FRANKLIN HARRISON, of New York, will preach at 7 1/2 o'clock, and evening.

AT SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH, to-morrow, at 7 1/2 P. M. Rev. W. M. TRACY, missionary from India, will address the people.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT streets, Rev. A. L. GREGG, of Cape Island, will preach to-morrow, at 10 1/2 o'clock morning and 7 1/2 o'clock evening.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and Chestnut streets, Rev. P. P. HORNBEGER, will preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.; and address the Sabbath School at 2 1/2 P. M. Strangers are welcome.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and Arch streets, Rev. A. W. LITTLE, at 10 1/2 o'clock morning and evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Come and welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, REV. E. J. CAISON, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 o'clock and evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Come and welcome.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, above Fifteenth, preaching to-morrow morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. D. J.

CHURCH OF THE EPHRAIM, Open to-morrow evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALICATED GLYCERIN. Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth. It is a safe, sweet-tasting, refreshing breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, for new mortgage bonds of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. T. H. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ASTRONOMY.—EIGHT LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, fully illustrated, will be delivered by JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., in the Lecture Room of F. C. BAKER Street, above Arch, on Friday, the 26th inst. An opportunity will be afforded the class of making telescopic observations. Tickets for the course, Two Dollars. Single lectures, 40 cents. T. H. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BOND OIL COMPANY, Office, No. 314 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1868. NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the stock on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and open Oct. 1. T. H. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MCINTOSH & CO.'S PETRO-LEUM COMPANY, Office, No. 110 N. 2ND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 1st day of October, at 12 o'clock noon. ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN NATURE'S GRAND CATHEDRAL, flowers are the centers, but their fragrance is not that of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," outside the season; it lingers at times; exposure to the air adds to its delicacy, but does not obliterate it. It can only be enjoyed out with soap and water. Sold by all druggists.

AT A MEETING OF CITIZENS, HELD this day at the Union Club Rooms, No. 1108 CHESTNUT street, to prove the retirement and emigration for the War Veterans who are to visit this city on the 1st and 2nd of October, the following committees were appointed:—

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, James W. Solloway, Samuel B. Fairs, J. W. M. Nowlin, Colonel Wm. K. Michael, John Rice, Thomas C. Hand, J. W. M. Nowlin.

COMMITTEE ON HALLS, Hon. William B. Mann, Captain W. B. Griffiths, Col. S. B. W. Mitchell, A. W. Lyman, Captain William J. Mackey.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES, J. B. Roney, William S. Giers, Thompson Reynolds, Arad Harrows, A. P. Colcherty, P. H. Tenbrook, John C. Darragh, P. H. Tenbrook.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES, General Louis Warner, Andrew Wagner, The above committees will meet at the Union Club Rooms, No. 1108 CHESTNUT street, THIS SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.

The citizens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebellion munificently supplied provisions to our comrades of the Army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds; who generally supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means, have sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union—are now requested to designate their residence and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention, at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought.

SAM B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, ROBERT L. BODINE, JAMES W. LATTA, Committee on Flags, Decorations, Etc.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, RE-publican Clubs, and other Associations of the City of Philadelphia: At a meeting of citizens held this day (September 25) at Six Chesnut street, the undersigned were directed to make application for the use of such of your Halls as can be conveniently opened on the 1st and 2d of October proximo, for the accommodation of the War Veterans of the Republic, who will then be in attendance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

Communications on this subject are respectfully requested to be forwarded to the M. W. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT streets, WILLIAM J. MACKEY, Secretary. WILLIAM J. MACKEY, Secretary. WILLIAM J. MACKEY, Secretary.

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock in the room of the WOODCOCK RESERVE HOUSE, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." The Ladies' Committee will please attend. 9 25 25

HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 1 G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1868. A Special Meeting of the Post will be held on Monday, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock in the room of the WOODCOCK RESERVE HOUSE, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." The Ladies' Committee will please attend. 9 25 25

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLIAMS will lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st of October. Subject:—Mental Hygiene. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Traylor's, No. 224 Chestnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 25 25

PIMPLY FACED, UNNATURAL RED NOSES, Tetter, Ring worm, Knaples, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly discharges, cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, No. 622 ARCH street.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE Ladies' Club of BOSTON, MASS., will give a FINE DINNER in NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apparatus for Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard, Chess, Croquet, and other amusements. Tickets 50 cents. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors, 750 Broadway.

THOMAS GALES FORSTER, THE great Trance Speaker from Washington, D. C., will give his last lectures on SUNDAY next, at O'NEILL'S HALL, at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Free. 9 25 25

SCRIMMAGE IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Our City Council meets again. Because we're about the summer, And one good Councilman doth call Another one, "A BUMMER!"

At which the other Councilman Doth rage, as if on fire; And promptly tells the former one, He thinks he is "A LIAR!"

The President declares himself, To keep good order, able; And some one moves (to stop the war) To lay it on the table.

Oh! Jolly Common Councilmen, Like dogs and bears, delighting To scratch, and bite, and call hard names, With scrimmaging and fighting!

Looking on all that sort of thing With most prodigious loathing, We call good folks' attention To our stock of Autumn Clothing!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" Come along peacefully and joyfully, Jolly fellow citizens! Our Grand Fall opening will open on the First of October! Call in at

NO. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, And we'll tell you all about it. 9 25 25

ROCKHILL & WILSON, THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING MEN, GREAT BROWN HALL.

GROCERIES, ETC. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Invite the attention of Families returning to the city, and the Public generally, to their FINE STOCK of

FRESH TEAS, COFFEES, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the lowest cash prices at retail, and at wholesale prices by the package.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STs., 616 tubs PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS. CHICKERING PIANOS, DUTTON'S PIANOS, No. 94 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, at BROAD and WALNUT STS., No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET.

STECK & CO'S AND HAINES & HALL'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 122 CHESTNUT STREET.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FURTHER POST-POSSEMENT.—The next advertising for horses will take place on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. The field consists of five of the fastest horses owned in the city. 9 25 25

POLITICAL.

1860. 1868.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

ATTENTION! THE CLUB WILL ASSEMBLE

FOR PARADE

ON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, AT HEADQUARTERS, RACE STREET, BELOW BROAD, At 7 o'clock, Sharp.

By order of WM. B. MANN, CHIEF MARSHAL.

GRANT, COLFAX, AND O'NEILL. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT Broad and Fitzwater Streets, SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Meeting will be addressed by Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, Hon. T. J. COFFEY, WILLIAM MORAN, Esq., Colonel WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

The Republican Invincibles, the Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868, and the various ward organizations, are invited to participate.

By order of the City Executive Committee, JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman Committee on Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT CONCERT HALL. GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES, OF ILLINOIS, And SENATOR KELLOGG, of Louisiana, WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. 9 25 25

Republican Invincibles.

ORDER No. 10. The Club will assemble SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. sharp, for parade, and to end the Congressional Mass Meeting of the Second District (Hon. Charles O'Neill) at BROAD and SHIPPEN streets. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal, HENRY J. ODD, Assistant Marshals. 9 25 25

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN streets. EDGAR M. CHIFFEY, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend. EDWIN H. FITZLER, President. JAMES W. SAYER, Secretary. 9 25 25